

action coding: A form of coding that uses gerunds (“-ing” words) to signal activity in the data. Also called *process coding*.

attribute coding: A method of coding that identifies the characteristics of participants, settings, and other phenomena of interest, largely as a means of managing the data.

code memo: A type of memo written explicitly for describing the basis of one’s operational definitions. Also called *code note*.

Computer-Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis Software (CAQDAS): Software packages that aid in the management and analysis of data.

constant-comparative method: The general analytic strategy of grounded theory methods, which involves making comparisons at increasingly higher-levels of abstraction through coding, memo-writing, and theoretical sampling.

conversation analysis: The qualitative analysis of conversations, which are typically recorded, transcribed, and analyzed in terms of their structure, sequencing, word choice, and other characteristics.

in vivo coding: A form of coding that uses participants’ own words as labels.

member checking: A method of evaluating qualitative data in which researchers share their results with participants and ask them to comment on their accuracy and completeness.

narrative analysis: The qualitative analysis of narratives, including literary texts and stories derived from interviews and other sources, which examines their structure, meaning, and other characteristics.

taxonomy: A system of classification that is usually ordered in some way.

typology: A representation of findings based on the cross-classification of two or more concepts, variables, or ideas.